

Kuwait calls for U.S., British military bases

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait, trying to fill the security vacuum caused by the departure of Western forces, has called for the creation of U.S. and British military bases in the emirate.

Kuwait say it fears that Iraq might risk new acts of aggression against it after the withdrawal of the forces which helped expel Baghdad's occupation armies at the end of February.

The call for British and U.S. bases was made late on Thursday at a meeting between members of Kuwait's National Assembly and Foreign Minister Sheikh Salem Al-Sabah.

"Participants at the meeting called for expanding proposals presented by the deputy prime minister to include setting up bases for the United States and Britain after the ordeal which Kuwait passed through under Iraqi occupation," said Rasheed Awad Jweissi, deputy head of the assembly.

Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah Al Sabah warned on the anniversary of the invasion that Iraq had not given up its designs on the emirate. The threat of new aggression was still there, he said.

Following the ending of Iraq's occupation by U.S.-led troops, Kuwait and its key Arab allies Egypt and Syria drew up an agreement under which Cairo and Damascus would provide the bulk of a post-war Gulf security force.

The agreement collapsed after months of wrangling on the size,

cost and role of the pan-Arab force.

Sheikh Salem, who is also deputy prime minister, said the emirate's National Assembly was solidly behind government security plans.

Kuwait, whose army swiftly collapsed as Iraqi troops swept across its border on Aug. 2 last year, now sees Western protection as the best guarantee against future attack by Iraq, although it is rebuilding and rearming its own forces.

The remaining 3,700 U.S. soldiers in Kuwait are due to leave next month. The last British ground forces were pulled out at the end of July.

Kuwait is a member of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, whose mutual defence pact failed to deter the Iraqi invasion.

Kuwait's giant neighbour Iran is eager to play a key role in post-war Gulf security but the emirate's call for the creation of Western bases in the northern Gulf is likely to draw criticism from Tehran which considers regional states should look after their own security.

The Gulf states' relations with Iran dramatically improved during the Gulf war when it remained neutral but vociferously opposed to the Iraqi invasion and seven-month occupation of Kuwait.

Sheikh Salem said Tuesday that Iran and Turkey were vital to regional security.

The Polisario said Friday that Moroccan troops had attacked Bir Lahlo, a small oasis outside Moroccan defence lines which has been used in the past by the Polisario as the date for its communiques.

According to Hakin Ibrahim, the Polisario representative in Algiers, Morocco has engaged nearly 100,000 troops in military operations this week.

It said such moves "locked the peace process" and had plunged the region into a climate of war."

Polisario to discuss Sahara with U.N. chief

ALGIERS (R) — Leaders of Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for independence in the Western Sahara will meet U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Geneva Monday to discuss stalled plans to settle the dispute.

A Polisario spokesman quoted by the official Algerian news Agency APS said Mohammad Abdul Aziz, president of the self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by Polisario, had sent a letter to Mr. Perez de Cuellar asking him to take urgent steps "to save the United Nations peace plan."

Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali had similar talks in Geneva with Mr. Perez de Cuellar Aug. 13.

A U.N. plan accepted by both sides proposes a ceasefire on Sept. 6 and a referendum in January when the people of the former Spanish colony will choose either independence or integration with Morocco, which controls four-fifths of the disputed territory.

But King Hassan said Tuesday the U.N. plan adopted by the Security Council last April was far behind schedule and asked for it to be postponed to allow more time to make arrangements for the referendum.

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Soviet Union seeks more active role in Cyprus talks

NICOSIA (Agencies) — A Soviet envoy expressed doubts Friday about a United States' proposal for a four-party meeting on Cyprus and signalled his country was seeking a more active role on efforts to reunite the divided island.

"We have certain doubts on this matter...there are elements in this idea which make us a bit dubious," Soviet envoy Yuri Fokin told Greek Turkish Cypriot journalists at a news conference held in the buffer zone dividing Nicosia.

Washington has proposed a meeting under the auspices of the U.N. bringing together Greece, Turkey, President George Vassiliou and Zanakis-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash.

Cyprus has been divided since the Turkish invasion of 1974 following a short-lived coup inspired by the military junta then ruling Greece.

There has been a flurry of diplomatic activity on Cyprus, recently raising hopes of a breakthrough in the stalemate over representation at the proposed talks.

President George Bush said earlier this month he had invited the four parties to attend a meeting in the United States in September.

The Soviet diplomat said he was doubtful such a meeting could take place.

He said the Soviet Union was unhappy that it had not been consulted by Washington. "We see no reason why we should not be acting together on this."

Mr. Fokin, a former ambassador to Cyprus, said Moscow did not reject the idea of a four-party meeting, but suggested a wider conference with strong U.N. involvement would be more appropriate.

He said he had understood that Mr. Denktash was not happy with the Bush proposal.

The internationally-recognised government of Cyprus would

ideally like two representatives at the proposed talks — one representing the government and the other the Greek Cypriot community.

In a reference to the failed coup against Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Fokin said his country was still a great power despite its domestic problems.

Fokin stressed that the abortive attempt to overthrow Mikhail Gorbachev would not alter Soviet foreign policy.

"I want to make it clear that the Soviet Union is actively participating, it is not withdrawing from its international obligations anywhere," he said.

Mr. Fokin arrived in Cyprus Tuesday, during the coup, for talks on reuniting the island in a two-state federation.

He said Friday that the Soviet Union "as a member of the Security Council and as a nation that will remain a great power, whatever the disturbances in our home country, it will continue to have extensive interests here in this area".

"Nothing will make us go. We will be looking after the state interests of the USSR in this area just as in many others."

Continuing his complaint about Mr. Bush's Cyprus initiative, he said that he thought the Soviet Union "is more loyal to our friends in the United States" than the other way around.

Following his visits to Athens and Ankara last month Mr. Bush proposed the four-party conference in the United States.

Greece and Cyprus however want a wider international conference including the five permanent members of the Security Council. A wider conference under strong United Nations auspices has been a long-standing Soviet approach to the Cyprus problem.

Judge upholds firm's claim against Iraq

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal judge Thursday affirmed his \$64.1 million award to an American company that contend the Iraqi government breached a contract to buy industrial furnaces.

U.S. District Judge Stanley Sporkin rejected the Bush administration's argument that his order conflicts with U.S. economic sanctions imposed on Iraq. The administration said it was working towards an "orderly resolution" of all U.S. claims against Iraq.

Mr. Sporkin ruled on April 5 that Consarc Corporation of Rancocas, New Jersey, was entitled to \$3.1 million in costs and \$55 million in damages from Iraq from four industrial furnaces it custom-built for the Bagdad government.

Iraq had told the company it would use the furnaces to produce artificial limbs for victims from its war with Iran. But U.S. officials contend the furnaces would be used to produce nuclear weapons and lightweight titanium parts for extending the range of Iraqi missiles.

Consarc, the nation's largest producer of specialty furnaces for the automobile, aerospace and aircraft industries, contend that Iraq used fraud and deceit to skirt U.S. restrictions on exporting weapons components.

The company also said that Reuters by phone, said the deep safety valves referred to WWF report had not been invented at the time the Kuwaiti wells had been equipped with hundreds of metres deep would have cut off the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation official in London, contd

WWF report had not been invented at the time the Kuwaiti wells were drilled and were impossible to add after drilling. devices were not even thought about when Kuwait was oil," he said. But he said if Kuwait drilled new wells after out the hundreds of metres deep set on fire, it would probably use deep safety valves as an insurance measure, even though not normally used onshore. The report said damage cause Iraqi army opening the taps and spilling millions of barrels into the Gulf was the worst marine ecological disaster in history.

Pro-Israeli militiaman killed

TEL AVIV (R) — A militiaman of the Israeli-backed Lebanon Army (SLA) was killed and three others were wounded in an explosive device in South Lebanon Friday, Israeli sources said. SLA forces retaliated by shelling villages in Israel's self-declared South Lebanon "security zone."

The explosion was near the village of Brasheet inside the up the Jewish state and its client militia in 1985 of cross-border guerrilla incursions. Israel Radio said the pro-Hizbullah (Party of God) had claimed responsibility for it. An SLA fighter was killed in the zone Thursday when he on a mine.

WWF urges valves to be put in Kuwaiti

GENEVA (R) — The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Kuwait Thursday to put safety valves in any new oil wells it try to prevent a repeat of the environmental disaster caused Iraqi invasion. A report on the environmental effects of invasion said that if the Kuwaiti wells had been equipped proper safety devices there would have been fewer fires valves hundreds of metres deep would have cut off the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation official in London, contd

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2 Iranians jailed in New York in drug

HAUPPAUGE, New York (AP) — Two brothers charged bringing more than 40 kilograms of heroin into this were sentenced to 25 years in prison, a court official said. District Judge Leonard Wexler Wednesday sentenced Razzaghi, 31, and Kamran Razzaghi, 29, both of whom had been indicted in heroin dealing charges in 1987 and

not a deal to act as informants for federal agents. While w informants, however, they used young women from Long Island to smuggle drugs into the country. One of the women Frankfurt, Germany, when a heroin-filled condom was swallowed burst, Mr. Razzaghi said. Mr. Wexler also fined both Razzaghys are the sons of the former chief prosecutor in Frankfort said.

Sudan relief convoy heads west

KHARTOUM (R) — A convoy of 102 trucks loaded with left Khartoum for Darfur state in western Sudan. State tele said it was the start of a programme to take 30,000 tonnes of Darfur. It did not say how long the programme would Transport Minister Colonel Salacedin Kararr, a member ruling military council, saw off the convoy Thursday, telling the food they carried would bring down prices in Darfur. Although outside the southern region where civil war is country's main seaport, Port Sudan. Roads are poor and bandits. The Sudan News Agency reported this week that 22 rebels had been killed in a shootout with police west of Al capital of Darfur state. A policeman had an informer police to the gang's hideout also died.

Sudan protests British treatment of Suda

KHARTOUM (AP) — The government has protested treatment of two Sudanese who have been charged with extremist activities against Sudanese opposition elements, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported. SUNA Ahmad Ali Tigani Saleh, a senior Foreign Ministry official threatening to retaliate if the British government does not reconsider its position. Mr. Saleh said that unless British am come up with concrete evidence, Sudan would consider situation as an attempt to defame the reputation of Sudanese. The agency said Mr. Saleh presented the strong to an unidentified British embassy diplomat Wednesday.

25, British authorities arrested Sudan's cultural attaché, M. Abakar, and Mohammad Mahjoub, a Sudanese student in Britain. They were charged with planning "terrorist" Sudanese opposition elements in Britain. The diplomat was on the same day because of his diplomatic immunity but Suna said an expulsion would be "a contradiction" to the international laws, the human rights and diplomatic norms."

17:38	London (RJ)	17:45	Paris (RJ)
18:00	Cairo (RJ)	23:30	Pr
19:30	Abu Dhabi (RJ)		
19:45	Frankfurt, Berlin (RJ)		
20:30	Tripoli (RJ)		
23:15	Rome, Rhodes (RJ)		

Upper/lower price is \$

Apples	4
Apricots	4
Bananas	4
Banana (Musketeer)	4
Beets	4
Beets (A)	4
Cabbage	4
Carrots	4
Cucumbers (large)	4
Cucumbers (small)	4
Eggplants	4
Garlic	4
Grapes	4
Lemons (green)	4
Lemons (yellow)	4
Marrow (large)	4
Marrow (small)	4
Onions	4
Onion (dry)	4
Oranges	4
Peaches	4
Peppers (hot)	4
Peppers (sweet)	4
Potato	4
Sage	4
Sweet melon	4
Tomatoes	4
Cairo (MS)	4

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	Stato (T)
11:45	Cairo (MS)
12:25	Doha (GF)
17:25	Rome (AZ)
22:00	Paris (AF)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	Apples
11:45	Apples
12:25	Apples
17:25	Apples
22:00	Apples

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	Apricots
11:45	Apricots
12:25	Apricots
17:25	Apricots
22:00	Apricots

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	Bananas
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Coalition building: The divisive politics of the left and right

This is the third article of a four-part series on the establishment of political parties in Jordan as part of its ongoing democratisation movement. In this article, the writer describes the problems of liberal and conservative parties as they try to build coalitions.

By Marwan M. Shashou
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — New political groupings are finding that they share many of the same problems with established political parties as they try to organise themselves to take advantage of the expected passage of the Political Parties Law.

But while they may be plagued by the same organisational problems, they often have different prescriptions for solving them.

The very nature of a political party or group seems to dictate at least some of the organisational problems that they may face. Independent political observers have noted that left-wing parties often have organisational problems in reaching a consensus on most issues than parties which are conservative or religious.

"The stated nature of conservative and religious parties is one of itself more absolute and somewhat dictatorial," said one of the five current ministers who is a member of the Jordanian Arab Nationalist Democratic Coalition (JANDA).

Preferring anonymity because of his cabinet post, the minister said that "leftists are in theory more liberal and thus often rebel against a decision they feel may be imposed on them."

Splits in the Jordanian left are foreseen and some have already occurred as a result of the differences in opinion. One of the most notable public splits within an existing political group occurred last year, when a group belonging to the Jordan Peoples Democratic Party (JPDP) split to form the Jordan Democratic Party (JDP).

Members and leaders of both groups agreed on basic socialist principles but differed in their application. As a result and much to the detriment of leftists in Jordan, there was a split within the party shortly after the JPDP was founded.

Analysts say that much of the turmoil that leftist parties

personalities" are expected to meet in early September to form an organised conservative coalition.

Retired Brigadier General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, Al Ahd's founder, calls his party centrist. But political observers have labelled the party as one which is right wing in that it promotes the interests of the traditional establishment.

Mr. Majali says that his party will actively target all citizens not already involved in left-wing or Islamic politics. "Most people in Jordan are not politically organised, thus our constituency is potentially very large," Mr. Majali said in a recent interview.

Having invited a large number of originally West Bank personalities to attend the congress in September and join the coalition, Al Ahd has dispelled rumors that it was an exclusively East Bank party.

"Our opponents have charged that we are regionalist and differentiate between East and West Bank Jordanians. The make-up of our parties and coalition will prove otherwise," Mr. Majali said.

Regardless of any intent to strengthen the east-west bank divide, many political observers believe that popular participation by west bank Jordanians, both in leadership positions and at the polls, will dramatically increase during the next Parliamentary elections.

"The lines have been drawn," said one government official. Many Palestinians in Jordan now believe that they will never return to Palestine. Thus their participation in the political make-up of Jordan will increase."

"Many more Palestinian-Jordanians are likely to run in the next legislative elections," said the official who asked to remain anonymous. During the last elections, many felt that east bank Jordanians had more of a right to be in Parliament, next time this will be different."

Left or right, religious or secular, any party wishing to be powerful in Jordan must attract what is known to many politicians as the "west bank vote," analysts said.

That's why there has been general congress, because the leadership fears it may lose control," he said on condition of anonymity.

While the left is busy discussing inter-party pluralism, the conservative groups appear to be consolidating their power by organising a coalition of groups and organisations which share their ideological orientation.

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Mythmaking: An exercise in Israeli propaganda

(Continued from page 4)

Council member states at the time clearly undermines this truth.

Finally, Resolution 242 affirms the necessity "for guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones."

This, again, should be agreeable to Israel unless, as one fears, this particular state has other long-term plans.

Mr. Lerner, in his article, claims that the normal laws of occupation do not apply in the case of Israel and the Palestinian territories. This is false. Whatever the origins of an occupation, the rules for administering it remain the same. These are laid down in the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, to which Israel is a party.

Israel has argued that these regulations do not apply on the grounds, first, that the 1967 war was a defensive one, which as we have seen, is a much disputed version of events (and, in any case, irrelevant); the Geneva Conventions are binding upon all signatories and contain absolutely no provision permitting a signature which deems itself to be acting in self-defence to disregard their regulations set forth).

Second, Israel claims that the occupation is somehow different because the territories it occupied in 1967 (the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem although certainly not the Golan Heights or Sinai) were not at the time "sovereign." This claim, whatever its validity — and the situation is by no means clearcut — is quite irrelevant. Any country administering territory occupied during the course of a war is obliged to observe international laws relating to belligerent occupation pending a peaceful settlement.

Mr. Lerner's bizarre attempt to differentiate between Israel's occupation of Palestinian territory and a country occupying, i.e. being located upon a coastal plain or a person occupying a chair is fatuous and, worse, demonstrates a serious lack of understanding of, or contempt for, international law as well as his readers' intelligence.

Equally obscure are his concluding remarks which strive to justify Israel's behaviour towards the Palestinians: he attempts to draw a parallel between the position of the loyalists who fled from their homes during the American Revolutionary War, and lost everything, and the Palestinian refugees who, Mr. Lerner apparently believes, should lose everything. While it is certainly true that the loyalists who fled from the thirteen colonies were neither allowed to return to their lands nor to receive compensation, one should bear in mind that these events took place over two hundred years ago. Humanity, since then, has aspired to raise its standards of conduct through international conventions on human rights and the conduct of war and through bodies such as the United Nations.

Mr. Lerner states that the loyalists did not return or receive compensation "notwithstanding the Treaty of Paris." Since that treaty did not provide for the right to return nor to receive compensation, this is hardly surprising.

The U.N., on the other hand,

has repeatedly affirmed the right of the Palestinian refugees to return or to receive compensation, and most Palestinians would argue strongly that provision must be made for this in any peace settlement.

There now exists a considerable body of international law which defines and regulates global interactions, although no one would claim that this instrument has yet been perfected. Israel is a signatory to many of the treaties in question, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, and it is, therefore, inexcusable for it to adopt such a belligerent attitude towards the territories it occupies and the Palestinians who inhabit these territories.

Finally, Mr. Lerner undermines any remaining vestiges of seriousness by his dismissive discussion of the "Arab refugees." Although, he states, "thousands of Jewish refugees from Arab lands have been resettled in Israel... Arab refugees from Palestine... have generally not been resettled." The Arab states, in his words, are "punishing their Arab brethren by denying them citizenship in their host countries." Such crude restructuring of reality must surely give one pause for thought.

The problem of Jewish refugees from the Arab World arose following the creation of the Palestinian refugee problem and as a tragic by-product of the turmoil resulting from the conflict in Palestine in 1948. Israel wanted those Jews to be "ingathered" and, indeed, was not above helping the process along in Iraq and Egypt. The Palestinians, on the whole, do not wish to settle in other Arab countries, although many of them have been forced to do so, because they

prefer to return to their own country, Palestine.

The article by Harry V. Lerner is, sadly, all too typical of the mythmaking employed by Israel and its apologists in their attempts to invert reality. These fictions are occasionally convincing but, more often, as in this article, they are quite lacking in respect for the facts or appreciation of international or moral laws. They tend to reflect the increasingly narrow-minded, annexationist, extreme Zionist views dominant in contemporary Israel.

What is lacking in accuracy,

however, is more than made up for in repetition. It is as if, by the sheer monotonous parroting of such lies and distortions, Israel and its supporters hope to create an alternative model of reality and, in this, they have not been altogether unsuccessful. They have, after all, vast resources. Thus, the myth of "poor little Israel," the victim of terrorist Arab aggression, persists, despite persuasive proof to the contrary.

Articles such as Mr. Lerner's help bolster this myth and broaden it, thus generating boundless indulgence towards the distasteful and illegal actions of the Israeli government. Nonetheless, by looking closely at statements of this nature, as we have done with Mr. Lerner's article, one can usually expose without too much difficulty the distortions, inaccuracies and myths they contain. It is, moreover, vitally necessary to do this in order to prevent further negative shifts in the terms in which the Palestine conflict is discussed and, consequently, the terms in which the international community believes a peace settlement should be reached.

Bush sees improved prospects

(Continued from page 1)

Yedioth Ahronot Friday.

However, Mr. Shamir said Arabs still had problems to resolve before peace talks and reiterated the Israeli demand for restoration of full Soviet-Israeli relations before any peace conference.

"It is difficult for me to determine if the original timetable for the conference in October will be realised," Mr. Shamir said.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens told reporters Thursday Israel "was happy" that Mr. Gorbachev had returned to his legitimate role in the Soviet Union.

Calling the day "a holiday for the Soviet Union" and "for all free and democratic people throughout the world."

Mr. Arens said he expected that after the Soviet government "sets their house in order" it would "follow its declared policy of establishing diplomatic relations with Israel and participating in the Middle East peace process."

Mr. Arens said with Mr. Gorbachev back in power "there is no reason that the political process, which the Soviet Union is participating in, will be delayed."

Foreign Minister David Levy also praised the Soviet Union for proving "democratic values and those of freedom are very strong" and expressed optimism that Soviet-Israeli dialogue would be renewed.

The U.N., on the other hand,

Israel Television reported that the Soviet delegation in Israel had expressed disappointment in Prime Minister Shamir's failure to make any official statement in the first three days of the crisis.

Bnai Israel Radio said the Soviet delegation denied the report, saying the opposite has true and that the Soviet Union appreciated Mr. Shamir's behaviour throughout the crisis and his statement welcoming the collapse of the Soviet coup.

The Soviet delegation and the foreign ministry could not be reached for comment.

Jerusalem's Israeli mayor, Teddy Kollek, in an interview published Friday, criticised the Israeli government's exclusion of Jerusalem Palestinians from peace talks.

"I wouldn't oppose it... In this matter there is too much preoccupation with technicalities instead of substance and content. It's so unimportant," the daily Yedioth Ahronot quoted Mr. Kollek as saying.

Mr. Shamir opposes the inclusion of Jerusalem Palestinians in the Palestinian delegation to the peace conference.

"It's not worth creating crisis about this and destroying our credit in the world, especially with the U.S. administration," Mr. Kollek was quoted as saying.

"The unity of the city depends on the question of whether we can show the world that we (Jews and Arabs) can live together," he said.

The deputies applauded.

In another clear sign of his new power, Mr. Yeltsin interrupted Mr. Gorbachev from his seat

Gaza is not Kuwait

(Continued from page 4)

the armistice lines. Syria shelled Israeli villages from the Golan Heights.

Then, in May 1967, Egypt asked the U.N. to remove its peacekeeping forces from the Egyptian-Israeli armistice line (which they had patrolled since 1957). The U.N. complied. Egypt poured troops into the Sinai, and imposed a blockade upon shipment to and from Israel. These were, under international law, acts of war. Israel's response, the Six Day War, was understood by the Security Council to be a defensive action in war begun by others.

The only possible basis for concluding that Israel is an occupying power in the conquered West Bank and Gaza is by leaning on the fact that Resolution 242, without characterising Israel as an occupying power, refers to those territories as being "occupied."

But it's generally accepted that the term means something different when applied to the West Bank and Gaza than it did when applied to Kuwait. When an atlas says that a country occupied the coastal plain, or when you occupy a chair, the term does not have the same political meaning as it does in international law.

The only proper meaning for

"occupied" as used in 242, consistent with the history and context in which it is used, is "possessed," or "taken into possession."

That's certainly the meaning America's then-Secretary of State William P. Rogers gave to the resolution. In a speech given on Dec. 9, 1969, he made clear that Israel was not an aggressive conqueror or "occupying" power.

He said:

"The boundaries from which the 1967 war began where established in the 1949 armistice agreements... those boundaries were armistice lines, not final political borders... the Security Council Resolution 242 neither endorses nor precludes these armistice lines as the definitive political boundaries."

Secretary Rogers' interpretation of Resolution 242 was the same as Israel's; the 1949 armistice lines are not Israel's political boundaries. Until new political boundaries are established and agreed upon by the parties in conformity to the second clause of Resolution 242, Israel is entitled to stay in the land taken in 1967.

The late Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the U.N. when Resolution 242 was adopted, corroborates Secretary

Rogers' understanding. In a letter of June 26, 1980, on whether 242 requires Israeli withdrawal from "all of the territories occupied in the West Bank and Gaza Strip during the 1967 war," Ambassador Goldberg wrote:

"The notable omissions (from the resolution) are the words 'the' and 'all.' The significance of these omissions is vital to a proper understanding of Resolution 242."

"The resolution, in essence, neither commands nor prohibits total Israeli withdrawal. Rather, it remains the extent and timing of any withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the parties to the conflict to negotiate."

Like Secretary Rogers, Ambassador Goldberg believed that "territory for peace" is not a principle under 242, as stated by President Bush. It is an option available to Israel.

Nor is this just the opinion of U.S. officialdom. The Egyptian government adopted this view, too, when it agreed to the Camp David accords on Sept. 21 1978. They are based on Resolution 242. Significantly, the accords do not use the terms "occupying," "occupied territory," or "occupied" nor do they contain any of the criteria of an occupying power.

The parties agreed in the accords to the election of a self-governing authority for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza (but not Jerusalem). Rules

for the election would be set by Israel, Egypt and Jordan plus "Palestinians (the Hebrew text says 'Palestinian Arabs')."

The terms of the Camp David accords are fundamentally inconsistent with the concept of Israel being the occupying power. They are wholly consistent with Israel's status as the administrative authority in lawful possession of the territories. And in the accords, the U.S. agreed that under 242, Israel is in possession of the West Bank and Gaza as a matter of right, not as an occupying power.

Mr. Baker's policy, and Mr. Bush's March 6 speech, have called for a recognition of "legitimate Palestinian political rights."

This may or may not be sound policy, but it is certainly a departure from Resolution 242 and the Camp David accords.

Resolution 242 states that the time has come for the Arab states to admit that they have no obligation to withdraw from any of the territories taken in 1967 unless a peace treaty with an Arab state creates a secure and recognised boundary that calls for withdrawal thereto, as the treaty with Egypt did. And Israel remains at liberty to negotiate peace treaties that do not call for withdrawal. According to the original understanding of Resolution 242, Israel's most prosperous country has no obligation to withdraw from any of the territories taken in 1967 unless a peace treaty with an Arab state creates a secure and recognised boundary that calls for withdrawal thereto, as the treaty with Egypt did.

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The parties agreed in the accords to the election of a self-governing authority for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza (but not Jerusalem). Rules

G-7 to discuss Soviet events

(Continued from page 1)

world's most prosperous countries to promise Mr. Gorbachev enough money played a part in undermining him.

The president of the central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, followed the leader of neighbouring Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, in resigning from the Soviet Communist Party's top bodies.

The Communist leader of the south-western republic of Moldova followed suit, quitting the ruling politburo and policy-making central committee.

In London, British officials said Prime Minister John Major would convene an early meeting of top officials of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial democracies on aid for the Soviet Union.

Officials said Mr. Major had promised Mr. Gorbachev he would press other leaders of G-7 which comprises the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Britain to speed up help for Soviet reforms.

In his speech to the Russian Parliament carried live on television, Mr. Gorbachev accused Mr. Bessmertnykh of not taking a clear stand.

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World Championships begin today

Morceli tells Aouita his time is up

TOKYO (Agencies) — Brash young Algerian Noureddine Morceli has news for Said Aouita: "You've had your day, now it's my turn."

"It's my year," the 21-year-old said confidently Friday, the eve of the World Athletics Championships where he expects to take on the Moroccan in the 1,500 metres final on Sept. 1.

Aouita, world record holder in both the 1,500 and 5,000 metres, may have been the middle-distance king of the 1980's but, according to Morceli, his time is over.

The Algerian has already claimed the world indoor 1,500 metres record and title this year and has also moved dangerously close to Aouita's world outdoor record of three minutes 29.46 seconds, clocking 3:31.00 twice.

As the soft-spoken Morceli tells it, there is no one at the World Championships who can touch him.

"I have a strong kick and if the race is fast or slow, I can win," he said, disregarding the strategies of his opponents. "I have the confidence in the 1,500, especially, after last year when I ran 3:32."

Morceli originally entered three events at the world championships, being named in the 800 and 5,000 metres as well, but he made it clear his priority is the 1,500 metres.

When he reaches 27 or 28 he may want to chase Aouita's world record in the 5,000 metres but, for the moment, Morceli said, the record he wants most is in the shorter distance.

Aouita, recovering from surgery on his calves last year, chased Morceli at Monaco earlier this month but could not defeat the graceful Algerian who has been the world's fastest over 1,500 metres for the past two years.

Morceli clocked 3:32.04 and Aouita 3:33.28.

The outcome may well be the same in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, the third World Athletics Championships begin Saturday tinged with political overtones.

The Soviet team, having left home in the midst of an aborted coup, is here.

The South African team, eventually hoping to regain a place on the international sports stage, is missing.

The South Africans are about the only country absent in these championships, which have attracted 1,705 athletes from a record 168 countries, more na-

tions than competed in the 1988 Olympics.

The major addition from the Seoul games is Cuba which recently completed an emotional domination of the Pan American Games at Havana.

With one of the sport's stronger teams, the Cubans are here in masse, led by Javier Sotomayor, the world record-holder in the men's high jump, and Ana Quirot, the lassivrite in the women's 800 metres.

Sergei Bubka, the only 20-foot pole vaulter in history — he has cleared that magic barrier both indoors and outdoors this year — heads the psychologically scarred, 100-member Soviet delegation.

Bubka and three others arrived in Tokyo only two days after the attempted overthrow of President Mikhail Gorbachev. The remainder of the team came a day later when the coup was unraveling.

"I had no trouble getting out of Moscow," Bubka said. "But I saw some 70 tanks moving through the city and I was shocked. I started thinking of my family. I was concerned for their safety and I wondered why I was leaving them to come to Tokyo. It was sad, and tense."

Meanwhile, the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) organisers of the championships, had hoped to secure the South Africans for their first international meet in 16 years.

Earlier this year, the IAAF, the world governing body for the sport which had suspended South Africa in 1979 because of the country's apartheid policies, issued temporary membership to that nation.

But this week, following strong opposition from South African athletics authorities who claimed that the country had not yet overcome its stand against racial separation, the IAAF voted to drop the nation's membership.

Thus, the frustrated South African athletes, some of whom are world-class, including Zola Pietser — nee Budd — probably will have to wait until the 1992 Olympics before returning to the world list.

Bubka, Burrell and Sotomayor are among an impressive group of world record-holders in the meet.

Meanwhile, the championships — a major showpiece for the world's other top athletes — will go through Sept. 1 in 60,000-seat national stadium, the site of the 1964 Olympics. There will be 43 finals, 24 for men, 19 for women.

Three of the finals will be held Saturday — the men's 20-kilometre walk and the women's 10-kilometre walk and shot put.

Senna takes provisional pole in Belgian GP

SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (AP) — World Champion Ayrton Senna lowered the Belgian Grand Prix qualifying record by more than a second Friday, earning the provisional pole for Sunday's Formula One race.

Senna completed his best lap on the 6,940-kilometre circuit cut through the wooded, hilly Ardennes in nine minutes, 49.100 seconds, 0.385 seconds ahead of McLaren-Honda teammate Gerhard Berger and 1.265 seconds faster than the record best set last year.

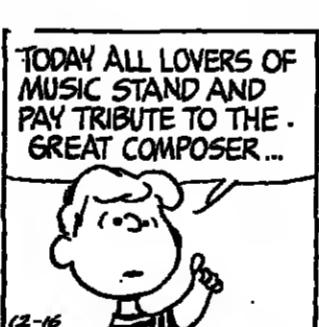
British Nigel Mansell, second behind Senna in the season point

standings, took the third spot on the grid in the first of two qualifying sessions, completing his best lap in his Williams-Renault in 1:50.365.

Behind Mansell were the Ferraris of Alain Prost and Jean Alesi, who shared the third row on the provision grid with Mansell's teammate, Riccardo Patrese.

Senna won the pole two weeks ago in the Hungarian Grand Prix and led from start to finish to increase his lead in the season standings. The victory gave him 61 points, 12 ahead of Mansell and 29 ahead of Patrese.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



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Economy

Financial Markets		Jordanian	
		in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank	
U.S. Dollar in International Markets			
Currency	New York Close	10K TD Close	
Date: 21/8/91	Date: 22/8/91		
Sterling Pound*	1.6890	1.6786	
Deutsche Mark	1.7408	1.7508	
Swiss Franc	1.5120	1.5215	
French Franc	5.9155	5.9445*	
Japanese Yen	136.50	136.78	
European Currency Unit	1.1806	1.1795*	

* USD Per STG
** European Opening @ 8:00 a.m. GMT

Foreign currency interest rates Date: 22/8/91

Currency	1 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	5.56	5.56	5.68	5.93
Sterling Pound	10.81	10.68	10.43	10.50
Deutsche Mark	9.00	9.12	9.25	9.37
Swiss Franc	7.93	7.87	7.87	7.81
French Franc	4.16	4.21	4.30	4.36
Japanese Yen	7.34	7.21	6.93	6.68
European Currency Unit	9.62	9.75	9.90	9.95

Interest bid rate for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Precious Metals Date: 22/8/91

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm*	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	557.25	6.90	Silver	3.46	.044

* 24 Karat

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 22/8/91

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	.690	.692
Sterling Pound	1.1624	1.1682
Deutsche Mark	.3960	.3980
Swiss Franc	.4533	.4560
French Franc	.1165	.1171
Japanese Yen*	.5046	.5071
Dutch Guilder	.3514	.3512
Swedish Krona	.1090	.1090
Italian Lira*	.0529	.0532
Belgian Franc	.01912	.01922

* Per 100

Other Currencies Date: 22/8/91

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahrain Dinar	1.7850	1.7900
Lebanese Lira*	.0770	.0780
Saudi Riyal	.1835	.1842
Kuwaiti Dinar	-	-
Qatar Riyal	.1865	.1880
Egyptian Pound	.2100	.2300
Omani Riyal	1.7450	1.7900
UAE Dirham	.1865	.1880
Greek Drachma*	.3400	.3500
Cypriot Pound	1.4200	1.4500

* Per 100

CAB Indices for Amman Financial Market

Index	20/8/91	Close	21/8/91	Close
All-Share	107.56	107.17		
Banking Sector	100.78	100.32		
Insurance Sector	117.99	117.85		
Industry Sector	114.68	114.32		
Services Sector	126.66	126.78		

December 31, 1990 = 100

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

One Sterling	1.6945/55	U.S. dollar	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.435/40	Deutschmarks	Dutch guilders
1.73/70/80	1.9565/75	Swiss francs	Belgian francs
1.5198/5208	35.74/78	French francs	Italian lire
5.9000/50	1297/1298	Japanese yen	Norwegian crowns
136.65/75	6.3060/10	Swedish crowns	Danish crowns
6.7870/20	6.7050/7100	Norwegian crowns	U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	353.10/353.60		

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Experts say Gorbachev has opportunity to accelerate reform, attract Western aid

LONDON (AP) — Mikhail Gorbachev has an opportunity to move rapidly to accelerate economic reform and attract Western aid, but his government needs to agree on an economic plan and remain committed to it, experts said Thursday.

The view from the West is that quick, definite steps are required: introducing free prices, privatising state-owned industries and making the rouble convertible into foreign currencies.

"They've had dozens of plans in the past. The problem is that nobody has taken the plans seriously. They've been squabbling about it and they've fallen out," said Michael Hall, executive director of the British Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

"They have to look at the alternatives, agree on a plan for rapid movement and stick to it," he pointed out.

The hardliners' failure to oust Mr. Gorbachev effectively got rid of the obstacles to sweeping reform, and the crowds were on the side of perestroika, they said.

Keith Skeoch, chief economist with the London investment firm James Capel and Co., said: "You now have a pretty good chance that people will take the pain of reform. They recognise they have to go through this to get to the other side."

A gradual approach prolongs the pain and dilutes the improvements, Mr. Skeoch said.

A "big bang" approach, as adopted by Poland and East Germany, however, is fraught with the danger of high unemployment and civil unrest and a return to a centrally planned economy, Mr. Skeoch said.

"Because of the poor state of the economic infrastructure and the

inefficiencies within the system, you initially get a recession. It gets a lot worse before it gets better," Skeoch said.

The Soviet Union is a rich country with massive natural resources and a potentially lucrative market of 280 million people.

But its economic output is falling. Inflation is rising. Food can't get from the fields to the store shelves.

David Price, a London-based Soviet expert with the accounting firm Ernst and Young, advocated that the Soviet Union adopt a 300-day plan worked out by Grigory Yavlinsky, a young Soviet economist.

This so-called "grand bargain," which Mr. Yavlinsky developed a year ago and revised this year with Harvard University experts, hasn't been endorsed by Mr. Gorbachev.

The plan would link Western aid to Soviet reform, a notion which some Western nations reject.

Boris Fyodorov, a former finance minister of the Russian Federation who now works for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, supports a link between aid and "concrete economic reform."

"The economic system doesn't exist which can process these billions of dollars," Mr. Fyodorov said.

Mr. Yavlinsky's plan calls for a phased transformation: It would stabilise the economy with a tight grip on monetary and fiscal policy, privatise industries and make the rouble convertible.

What is crucial is reducing the Soviet Union's massive military spending and redirecting resources to the consumer economy, said Paul Whitwam, presi-

dent of the British computer company ICL International, which operates in the Soviet Union.

To help make the rouble convertible, the Soviet Union must begin producing goods that the West will want to buy, Mr. Price said.

"But the task remains very hard because you have to reform an economy that has been a disaster, and this at a time when people feel they have already bought too much," he pointed out.

He also said the Soviet republics should act to encourage a quick transition, along the lines of two laws passed by the Russian Federation last month.

One is a foreign investment law which allows investors to own up to 100 percent of a venture. The other is a privatisation law which sets out which state enterprises will be sold and allows participation by Western investors, Mr. Price said.

Mr. Whitwam suggested that the Soviet Union also could foster development by introducing import barriers, thus encouraging Western companies to manufacture within the country.

The Soviet Union should be helped to upgrade its technology for extracting its oil and other natural resources, to improve its distribution network, and to modernise manufacturing machinery, Mr. Price said.

Aid also should be directed to Western investors who are having trouble lining up bank finance, Mr. Price said.

In another comment a senior U.N. economist said Thursday the coup against Mr. Gorbachev had been bound to fail but added that the reinstalled president remained confronted with a formidable array of economic problems.

The Soviet Union's economic crisis is likely to deepen for at least another year or two amid growing hardship for the population, Aleksander Vacic, chief analyst at the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) said in an interview. The ECE monitors developments in Eastern and Western economies.

Mr. Vacic said the collapse of the coup freed Mr. Gorbachev of the need to compromise with orthodox elements in the Soviet hierarchy and made it easier for him to push through reforms.

"It is not the amount of money that counts but the prospects opened by such programme, be said. He likened it to the post-World War II Marshall plan for European recovery.

This would give people strength to endure more "hardship" which cannot be avoided."

Mr. Vacic said even if there was full commitment by the Soviet leadership to an open, pluralistic market economy, the transition would take "at least two decades" because of the huge problems the command economy left behind.

Mr. Gorbachev, he said, made a mistake when he promised soon after taking over that the economic problems could be overcome in two or three years.

"The time has come now for the Soviet leaders to state bluntly that the (command economy) system has been a failure from the very beginning," he explained.

Mr. Vacic said he did "not believe for a single moment" that the old system could be reinstated. He said he had been certain that the "emergency committee" would not last long because the problems were so big that it could have stayed in power only by brutal repression "and that is not possible any more."

Bush resumes aid to USSR and urges far-reaching reforms

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine (R) — President George Bush has lifted a freeze on economic aid to the Soviet Union in order to give "instant support" to the beleaguered country following the defeat of a right-wing coup.

But Mr. Bush was cool to proposals for large-scale Western financial assistance to the Soviet Union to help consolidate democratic gains — a stance that could put the United States on a collision course with other major industrial democracies.

Mr. Bush is also publicly urging Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to capitalise on the rout of old-guard Kremlin hardliners by launching a far-reaching reform programme to revive the Soviet economy and speeding the pace of talks on the Baltic republics' bid for independence.

The restored U.S. aid, which was put on hold Monday after the coup that briefly swept Mr. Gorbachev from power, included \$1.5 billion in farm credits and technical assistance in revamping such areas of the Soviet economic infrastructure as food distribution and energy production.

A proposal to grant the Soviet

Union most-favoured-nation trade status, which would make its exports eligible for the lowest possible U.S. tariffs, was also back on track, administration and congressional officials said.

But Mr. Bush was cool to proposals for large-scale Western financial assistance to the Soviet Union to help consolidate democratic gains — a stance that could put the United States on a collision course with other major industrial democracies.

"I don't see anything right now on that," he said. "We agreed in London on a certain path, and if there's something that we could do that would further enhance economic recovery we'll always be glad to take a look," he said.

Mr. Bush contends it would be counter-productive and wasteful to give the Soviet Union massive amounts of cash before it transformed its state-controlled economy to a free market.

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Bankers in Egypt seem divided over new banking moves

said. "Maybe the Egyptian banks have to accept the decision, but what about the foreign banks?"

Foreign banks, including First National Bank of Chicago, Mitsui Bank and American Express Bank, have moved into Egypt since the 1970s when former President Anwar Sadat's open door policy allowed the formation of joint ventures.

Private bankers say foreign banks, although attracted by freeing of interest and exchange rates as part of economic reforms, agreed with the International Monetary Fund, were scrutinising the way the authorities handled the BCCM case.

The government called top banking executives in for talks and later said it would not allow any bank to fall after BCCM, which had up to 65 percent of its estimated \$620 million holdings in its parent BCCI, faced a run on its deposits.

Shortly afterwards, financial sources said Egyptian banks had placed 0.25 percent of their deposits, worth about \$60 million, interest-free in BCCM and had agreed to put as much again in soon.

Mr. Abdul Aziz said the government had created "a general understanding" among the banking community: "Investor confidence will grow," he said.

Under the new law, the central bank will act as general shareholders for the four state-run banks — NBE, Banque Misr, Bank of Alexandria, and Banque du Caire — which account for more than half of Egypt's banking activity.

As well as BCCM, several Islamic investment houses have either crashed or faced liquidity problems in Egypt.

The country's private banking sector boomed in the 1970s and 1980s on money earned by expatriates in the Gulf but was often unregulated as untrained management handled billions of dollars belonging to depositors unused to the idea of banks.

WANTED EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Croatia to go on offensive in 'dirty war' with Serbs

BELGRADE (Agencies) — Croatia said Friday it would go on the offensive in a 'dirty war' with Serbian guerrillas and Yugoslav army troops it says are besieging its territory.

"We will launch offensive actions without any illusions because this is a dirty war," Croatian Defence Minister Luka Babic said.

"We are heading for a war which could be long lasting and we cannot afford to waste any more time," he told a news conference in the rebel republic's capital Zagreb.

Mr. Babic's warning suggested that Croatian forces would storm Serbian positions and villages to weed out the guerrillas and possibly engage the Yugoslav army in direct conflict.

Yugoslav News Agency, Tanczug, reported fresh violence Friday in the town of Pakrac, hit by some of the worst fighting last week.

It said several mortar bombs hit the town and that a fire was raging at a woodworking factory, the mainstay of the Pakrac's economy.

On Thursday, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, facing bloody conflict in at least three parts of his republic, gave federal leaders an ultimatum to curb actions by Serbian guerrillas and the army by the end of the

month.

"The Yugoslav presidency should appeal to the Republic of Serbia to stop immediately the organisation and support for the armed uprising in Croatia which has as its goal the division of Croatian territory," Mr. Tudjman said.

The presidency was due to meet Friday to discuss the role of the army in the conflict.

The Hungarian News Agency (MTI) reported Friday that Yugoslav warplanes had infringed Hungarian airspace three times Thursday during missile attacks on villages in Croatia.

Major General Jozef Biro, Hungary's deputy chief of staff, told MTI two of the eight aircraft had fired air to ground missiles at Croatian villages from Hungary's airspace.

Croatie accuses Serbia of using the rebels and the federal army, whose officer corps is dominated by Serbs, of carving out large chunks of Croatia to form the borders of a greater Serbia which would rise from the ashes of Yugoslavia.

Belgrade Television reported that seven Serbs were killed Thursday in a Croatian police attack on the village of Kinjaca, in the Banja region southeast of Zagreb.

The daily Serbian newspaper Politika said four people were killed in the attack which in-

volved two armoured vehicles. Neither report could be independently confirmed.

Police contacted in the nearby town of Sisak refused to comment directly but warned that journalists who wrote such reports "would be treated appropriately" if they turned up in the area.

"At least 20 people were killed in clashes Thursday, underlining the helplessness of Yugoslavia's civilian leaders in the face of increasingly ruthless violence."

More than 250 people have been killed in Croatia in a conflict which has set village against village, neighbours against one another and created more than 100,000 refugees.

Violence began in earnest when Croatia and Slovenia declared independence on June 25, sparking revolt by Croatia's Serb community which refuses to live in an independent Croatia.

Defence Minister Babic said Croatia lacked the firepower needed for an all-out conflict with the army but said Croatian factors were working on producing light weapons.

"Croatian factories are producing mortars, mortar grenades and hand grenades," he said.

Croatian police and national guardsmen have taken a beating from the rebels and the army which has hit them with tanks, artillery and aircraft.

Meanwhile MTI reported Thursday that thousands of refugees fleeing from battle-scarred Croatia are filling Hungarian shelters.

The mayor of Mohacs, 12 kilometres north of Hungary's border with Croatia, told MTI that between 6,000 and 8,000 refugees had arrived in his town since the weekend. The agency didn't give the mayor's name.

One refugee shelter in the surrounding Baranya County was reported full and other facilities were filling fast, MTI said.

According to the refugees, their towns and villages are being destroyed in clashes between Croatian security forces and armed rebel Serbs, MTI said.

The Hungarian Interior Ministry's refugee office reported that 95 per cent of the recent refugees are Croats, as opposed to the mainly ethnic Hungarians who have been leaving Serbia's Vojvodina province in the past weeks.

Smaller numbers of ethnic Hungarians and Germans, as well as Serbs were also arriving, MTI said.

Col. Janos Zubek, border police spokesman told the agency that about half of the refugees fleeing their homes in a hurry arrive with no passports.

They are allowed in on humanitarian grounds, Zubek said.

35 hurt as plane makes emergency landing in U.S.

SEATTLE, Washington (R) — A Tokyo-bound Northwest Airlines jet, one of its four engines ablaze, made an emergency landing in Seattle Thursday and nearly 400 people evacuated the plane down safety slides, aviation officials said.

Eleven passengers were seriously injured as they left the aircraft but none of the injuries was due to the fire, Northwest spokesman Doug Miller said.

Firefighters used foam to extinguish the fire as passengers hurried through emergency exits and down inflated safety chutes to the runway at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport in the northwestern United States.

"Some people were pretty shaken up," said passenger Greg Stewart.

The plane immediately turned back and the pilot notified the control tower, she said. Fire and crash equipment trailed the jet down the runway after it touched down.

"You could see the smoke and some flames," Ms. Stewart said.

In total 35 people were treated for injuries, most of them minor, Port of Seattle spokeswoman Rachel Carson said.

Shaeffer of Seattle, who was on his way to Singapore.

Northwest Flight Seven originated in Minneapolis and was bound for Tokyo with 366 passengers and 18 crew when the fire broke out in an engine shortly after takeoff from Seattle, Port of Seattle spokeswoman Barbara Stewart said.

The plane immediately turned back and the pilot notified the control tower, she said. Fire and crash equipment trailed the jet down the runway after it touched down.

"You could see the smoke and some flames," Ms. Stewart said.

In total 35 people were treated for injuries, most of them minor, Port of Seattle spokeswoman Barbara Stewart said.

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